

The Caledonian

No. 9184. EDINBURGH,

THEatre ROYAL.

On MONDAY Evening next will be presented, a Comedy called, The BEAUX STRATAGEM.

Archer, by Mr. LEWIS.

From the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden,

(His third Appearance on this Stage.)

Aimwell, Mr. Lane; Sir Charles Freeman, Mr. Inchbald; Foigard, Mr. Hallion; Gibbet, Mr. Chalmers; Boniface, Mr. Colby; Sullen, Mr. Charters; Baghot, Mr. Elliot; Hounslow, Mr. Lyon;

And Scrub, Mr. BAILEY.

Dorinda, Mrs. Wards; Lady Bountiful, Mrs. Charters; Cherry, Miss Mills; Gipsy, Mrs. Bailey;

And Mrs. Sullen, Mrs. INCHBALD.

To which will be added, the much-admired Pantomime of

FORTUNATUS.

With the Original SCENERY, MACHINERY, and DECORATIONS.

N.B. The Pantomime cannot be performed after this season, as Mr. WILKINSON must remove all the Scenery at the expiration of his Engagement with Mr. Ross.

Harlequin, Mr. CHALMERS;

Clown, Mr. BAILEY;

Columbine, Miss MILLS.

Mr. WILKINSON hopes not any Gentlemen will take it ill being refused admittance behind the scenes, as it is a duty incumbent on him as Manager to pay every attention to the regularity of the performance.

By Desire of the Gentlemen Directors of St. Cecilia's Hall, On TUESDAY the 25th inst.

For the Benefit of Mr. TENDUCCI,

Will be performed, a

CONCERT of Vocal and Instrumental MUSIC.

Particulars to be inserted in the Bills.



JOSIAH MAXTON, Sadler, HAS opened Shop, at the Fox, opposite Bridge Street, Edinburgh, where he intends carrying on the SADDLERY BUSINESS in all its branches; he having brought from LONDON (where he has been these several years past, for improvement in his business) an Assortment of the neatest and most fashionable goods. Noblemen, Gentlemen, and others, who please to favour him with their commands, may depend on being regularly served, on the lowest terms.

Commisions from the country strictly obeyed.

SADDLERY.

WILLIAM AINSLIE, Saddler from Haddington, has, by the advice of many of his customers, opened shop in Prince's Street, New Town, Edinburgh, where all Noblemen, Gentlemen, and others, may depend upon being served with every article in the Saddlery Way, on the most reasonable terms, and with the greatest punctuality. Having just got home a neat assortment of fresh goods, he flatters himself that he has it in his power to give satisfaction to all who are pleased to employ him. At the same time, he returns his most sincere thanks to all his customers for their former favour, assuring them of his utmost attention to merit a continuance of them.

N. B. Cart Harnes of all kinds made in the neatest and most substantial manner.

FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.

SUNDRY Parcels of Foreign TEA, BRANDY, RUM, GENEVA, RED FRENCH WINES, and WHITE PORTUGAL WINES, and Others, lately condemned in his Majesty's Court of Exchequer. The goods and conditions of sale to be seen at the respective custom-houses on the morning of the day of sale, and on the day immediately preceding, at custom-house hours.

DUNBAR, Monday 24th July 1780.—3200 lb. fine Bohea, 899 lb. coarse Tea, 324 lb. Coffee-berries, 35 gall. Annise Waters.

LEITH, Tuesday 25th July.—108 gall. Red Portugal Wine, 133 gall. Aquavite, 63 gall. Geneva, 32 gall. Brandy, 101 lb. fine and 36 lb. coarse Bohea Tea, 3 cwt. 1 qr. 5 lb. Bread, 4 stone 13 lb. trout-weight Butter, 19 lb. Sugar, 18 lb. Figs, 14 lb. Caffia, 12 Morrocco Hides, or Turkish Leather; a boat with the four following articles for exportation, viz. 1154 yards Thread-Lace, 45 yards French Cambrie, 23 India Silk Handkerchiefs, and 11 yards White Silk. At the same time, to be sold the following goods, which were secured for the time, viz. 2 pipes 1 hhd. Vidonia Wine, 1 ANSTRUTHER, Wednesday 26th.—1495 lb. fine Bohea Tea, and 225 gall. foreign Geneva.

MONTRIOSE, Friday 28th July.—291 lb. coarse and 82 lb. fine Bohea Tea, 163 gall. Geneva, 66 gall. Aquavite, 18 gall. Brandy, 6 Fis. Dales.

ABERDEEN, Saturday 29th July.—261 1/2 lb. coarse Bohea Tea, 419 gall. Geneva, 137 gall. Portugal White Wine, 227 gall. French Red Wine, 161 1/2 gall. Portugal Red Wine, 38 gall. Aquavite, 18 gall. Rum, 16 gall. Spruce Beer.

GREENOCK, Monday 31st.—983 gall. Aquavite, 14 lib. and 34 lib. coarse Bohea Tea, 185 gall. Brandy, 31 gall. Rum, 42 gall. Geneva, 1 cwt. 2 qr. 17 lib. Malaga Raisins.

INVERNESS, Tuesday 1st August.—204 gall. Portugal White Wine, 28 gall. Portugal Red Wine, 28 gall. Spanish Red Wine, and a parcel China, and a Ship, &c.

AYR, Wednesday 2d August.—1050 lib. fine, and 2334 lib. coarse Bohea Tea, 454 gall. Portugal Wine, 498 1/2 gall. Brandy, 271 gall. Rum, 72 gall. Geneva, 65 lib. Cinnamon, 43 lib. white ground Sugar.

STRANRAER, Friday 4th August.—419 lib. fine, and 742 lib. coarse Bohea Tea, 120 gall. Geneva, 111 gall. Brandy.

WIGTON, Saturday 5th August.—358 lib. coarse Bohea Tea, 113 gall. Brandy, 81 gall. Geneva.

TO BE SOLD.

A Good neat second-hand PHAETON, with gilt springs, little worse for wear; will go with one or two horses.—To be seen at Mr. Cockburn's, vintner, Briff Street, Edinburgh, where particulars may be known.

TO BE SOLD.

A Near Light London-made PONEY PHAETON, of the latest construction, little worse than new, with Harnes, Bridles and reins for a pair of horses, with Neck-collars of the newest taste.

Also a pair of BAY PONEY'S, very well broke.

For particulars enquire at Home and Cleghorn, coachmakers, Princes-Street, where the Phaeton and Horses are to be seen.



The Mercury.

SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1780.

NEW BOOKS and PAMPHLETS, For the Use of SUBSCRIBERS to the EDINBURGH CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

THE following are a few of the NEW BOOKS of Character, besides

a very great number of others of less value, that have been added

to the Library during the course of last Winter.

Chalmers's Political Annals of the American Colonies, 4to. 11. 4s.

General Burgoyne's Account of his Expedition, with plates, 4to. 15s.

Philosophical Transactions for 1779, 4to.

Young's Tour in Ireland, with plates, 4to. 11. 4s.

Lothian's History of the Netherlands, 4to. 19s.

Coxe's Account of Russian Discoveries, with plates, 4to. 11. 1s.

Irwin's Voyage up the Red Sea, &c. with plates, 4to. 11. 1s.

Stuart's History of the Reformation in Scotland, 4to. 10s. 6d.

Slings's Treatise on the Military Science, 4to. 11. 1s.

State Trials, a supplemental volume, being the 11th, folio.

Howard's Additions to his Account of Prisons, with plates, 4to.

Letters on Iceland, by Van Troil, Banks, &c. 8vo.

Life of David Garrick, Esq; 2 vols. 8vo.

Russia, an Account of its various Kingdoms, 2 vols. 8vo.

Franklin's Political and Miscellaneous Essays, 7 s.

Dunbar on the History of Mankind, 8vo.

Tragedies of Euripides, translated, 8vo.

Argonauts of Appollonius Rhodius, translated by Fawkes.

Thelyphthora, or a Treatise on Female Ruin, 6 vols. 8vo.

Ingenhous's Experiments on Vegetables, 8vo.

Wilson on the Influence of Climate, 8vo.

Toulmon on the Antiquity and Duration of the World, 8vo.

First Truths, translated from the French of Flussar, 8vo.

Rouffle's Juge de Jean Jacques, 8vo.

Thoughts on various Subjects, by J. Hope, Esq; 8vo.

Life of the Duke of Berwick, 2 vols. 8vo.

M' Nicol's Observations on Johnson's Tour, 8vo.

Beauties of British Antiquities, 8vo.

Aikens's Biographical Memoirs of Medicine, 8vo.

Cavallo on Medical Electricity, 8vo.

Higgins on Calcareous Cements, 8vo.

Lyon's New Theory of Electricity, 4to.

J. SIBBALD and CO. take this opportunity of returning their most grateful acknowledgements to the Nobility, Gentry, and others, who have honoured the Edinburgh Circulating Library with their subsciptions; and as it will be readily allowed, that neither expence nor pains have hitherto been spared in making additions to the collection, so they flatter themselves, that their numerous and respectable subscribers, especially such as are in use to purchase many books, have found a peculiar satisfaction in having it in their power, at so trifling an expence, to see and judge for themselves of all the London New Publications, great numbers of which, even of considerable merit, would perhaps never otherwise have reached this place. But, as such an ample supply is not to be had but at an expence far exceeding what can be afforded from the income of a common Circulating Library, they respectfully beg leave to solicit a continuance of attention and encouragement from the Lovers and Patrons of Literature; and would be sorry indeed, and consider their plan as in a great measure frustrated, if, in their monthly additions, they should find a necessity of confining themselves to a partial and pretended Select Collection of New Publications.

In a short time will be published, an Appendix, containing not only all the New Books, but likewise a considerable number of others that will be added; in the mean time, any New Book that has been committed will be ordered immediately upon its being mentioned by a subscriber; and every subscriber is desired to consider this as his constant and undoubted right.

To be SOLD by Private Bargain.

A PIECE of GROUND, lying to the west of

the Calton Burial Place, with several small Houses upon it. The ground consists of about a quarter of an acre, very well laid out in the garden way, and stocked with fruit-trees of various kinds. The situation is excellent for building on, as the view cannot be interrupted.

There is no other burden upon the ground, but an annual feu-duty of ten shillings.—Those intending to purchase will please apply to George Ranken the proprietor, at his house, Southmost new building on the Bridge.

PARLANE'S HOTEL,

FIRST Stair in the Royal Bank Close, Edinburgh, and second door

of the stair, fronting the Cross; elegantly fitted up for the reception of the Nobility and Gentry.

When the above is wanted, please direct for James Parlane, John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh.

Every entertainment in genteel taste can be had on the shortest notice.

A FORGE RY.

THE Proprietors of the SUNDERLAND BANK having had four

Promissory Notes for Five Pounds each presented for payment,

through one channel, which are forged, and which bear the appearance

of their Notes for Five Pounds, the Public are desired to attend to the

following description of the said forgery. And, if any suspicious person

should offer any such forged notes in payment, they are earnestly requested to apprehend such person or persons, and give immediate notice

to the Sunderland Bank, or to any of the Banks at Newcastle or Darlington; or to Messrs. Allan and Stuart, Edinburgh.

The Forged Notes appear to have been first drawn with a pencil, and afterwards covered with Indian Ink in the engraving part, and with common ink in the written part. They are ill executed, and in particular upon very bad paper, without any water-mark.

The Real Notes of the old plate, which are imitated in the forgery, have WILLIAM RUSSEL, SUNDERLAND, in a water-mark, which is readily perceived on the least examination.

Whoever can discover the person or persons concerned in the forgery, or offering the same in payment, knowing them to be so, shall, upon conviction, on satisfactory proof, receive FIFTY POUNDS more to be paid by the proprietors of the Sunderland Bank, at their office in Sunderland. And any person or persons concerned in the said forgery, discovering his or their accomplice, and apprehending and convicting thereof, will be entitled to the above reward; and his Majesty's pardon.

St Jam's, June 27, 1780.

WHEREAS it has been humbly represented to the King, that four Promissory Notes, for Five Pounds each, purporting to be the notes of the Sunderland Bank, have lately been presented for payment at the said Bank, which Notes appear to have been forged by some person or persons unknown.

His Majesty, for the better discovering and bringing to justice the person or persons concerned in the said Forgery, or offering the said Notes in payment, is hereby pleased to promise his most gracious pardon to any one of them, (the actual forger or forgers excepted), who shall deliver his or her accomplice, or accomplices therein, so that he or she may be apprehended and convicted thereof.

ST. ALBANS.

The Public will please to observe, that the Proprietors of the

Bank have issued Notes from a new plate, which has RUSSEL,

LAN, and CO. SUNDERLAND BANK, in a water-mark, and

engraved by J. Gray, whose name is in the tail of the I. in (I. P. C. B. S. T. E. R. M. O. N. D. A. N. D. S. U. N. D. E. R. L. A. N. D. B. A. N. K.)

They will further observe, that all the old notes having the water-

mark as before described, (WILLIAM RUSSEL SUNDERLAND BANK) are

qualitatively good as the new notes, to which they will please give particular attention.



Peterburgh, June 13.

LETTERS from Mohilow of the 27th of May advise, that the Emperor arrived there on the 23d, and the Empress of Russia on the 25th. Count Cobenzel presented him to her Imperial Majesty by the title of Count Falkenstein. After a residence of five days at that place, their Imperial Majesties supped the 30th at Schklow, a country seat of General Soritz, and then proceeded together to Smolensko. From thence the Empress will continue her route, and the Emperor will visit Moscow.

Brussels, July 6. Late last night died, at his seat at Terneuse near this place, in the sixty-eighth year of his age, his Royal Highness Charles Alfonso, Duke of Brabant and his, &c. &c. Grand Master of the Teutonic Order, &c. &c. and Governor and Captain General of the Austrian Netherlands.

St James's July 11. The King has been pleased to appoint James Wallace, Esq; his Majesty's Solicitor General to be his Attorney General.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S.

Portsmouth, 7. Arrived at St Helen's the Lady Amelia, Fielder, a Prussian ship, from Tenerife, for Copenhagen. By this ship we learn that a Spanish squadron, consisting of 12 sail of the line, four frigates, and about 120 transports, having on board upwards of 40,000 troops, passed by Tenerife the 8th of May, in their way to the West Indies. Yesterday the Jamaica Volunteers were embarked on board several transports for Jamaica.

The Nevie Planter, Hunt, from Bristol to the Leeward Islands, was well the 18th ult. in lat. 41° long. 15° 30'.

The Happy Return, Biscoe of Lewis, arrived at Newhaven, was taken on the Land's End by the Mayflower, of Dunkirk, and ransomed for 100 guineas.

The Stanley, Shropshire, from Liverpool to Penzance, has been taken and ransomed for 200.

The Resource, Bell, from Milford to London, was taken and ransomed for 200 guineas by the Black Prince's privateer.

The Hypocrite, Benyon, is arrived at Liverpool from a cruise, and carried in with her a Geesooe-Snow, called La Virgin del Carmen, Croveto, from St Amaro to Cadiz, with about 250 tons of wheat.

The Garnet, Miller, and Fanny, Williams, from Cork, are arrived at Liverpool, after being taken the 6th instant off Holyhead, by the Black Prince, and ransomed; the former for 500 guineas, the other for 100 ditto.

The Sally and Rachel letter of marque, Captain Mays, has sent into Falmouth the Zorge, from Alicante to Olicend, laden with barilla, raisins, wine, &c.

L'Aimable frégate has taken and carried into Rochford the Pallads of Liverpool, of 16 six-pounders; she has also taken and burnt the Nelly sloop for Lisbon with wheat, and the Juno, a sloop of 10 six-pounders, with wine and salt, for Quebec.

The Devonshire, Patten, from London to New York, is taken by the Galatea French frigate, and carried into Rochelle.

Falmouth, 6th July. The brig Fairy, Captain Webber, from London to Quebec, taken by a French 74 gun ship, and retaken by the Achilles privateer, is sent into this port with the loss of her mainmast. The men on board the Fairy say, that only two of the brigs were captured, the French ship sailing very bad.

The Seven Brothers, Salmon, from St Eustatius to Amsterdam, arrived off Portsmouth, spoke with the Achilles, Marrow, in lat. 41° long. 40, on the 18th June; and on the 24th fell in with, in lat. 40° long. 36, the Hercules, Lee, the Sally, Anderson, and the Bridgewater, with seven more merchant ships, and two frigates; he said, that they had fell in with one French 74 gun ship, and two frigates, in long. 15.

The Thetis, one of the Jamaica fleet, taken of Newfoundland by the French, and carried into Boston, is retaken by the D'Orion French privateer, and carried into St Kitt's, and there sold.

The Zeebart, Dries, from Amsterdam to Cadiz, was run foul of in the Texel, and was leaky, but having repaired, is sailed again.

The Zeeimph, Meyor, from Archangel to Barcelona, was obliged to bear away for the Elbe, where the must unload and repair her damages.

The Nonsuch man of war has taken and brought into Plymouth the Hulme French privateer, of 18 guns nine-pounders, and 120 men.

The Jane and Mary, Machiel, from Whitbyhead for Peterburgh, arrived at Ellmore, was taken off Barryhead by Les Dames French ship of war, of 40 guns, and ransomed for 100 guineas.

S U R R Y R I O T E R S. &c.

Some Account of the PROCESSIONS upon the SPECIAL COMMISSION OF Oyer, Trymber, and Gaol Delivery, in and for the County of SURREY, before the Right Honourable Alexander Loughborough, Chief Justice of his Majesty's Court of Common Pleas; Sir HENRY GOULD, Knight, one of the Justices of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer; and FRANCIS BULLER, Esq; one of the Justices of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench; Justices and Commissioners appointed to deliver the Gaol of our Lord the King of the said County, of the Prisoners therein detained, or who shall be detained before the 20th day of July 1780, or charges, either of High Treason, or Felony.

F I R S T D A Y.

Monday, July 10, 1780.

ABOUT eleven o'clock Lord Loughborough, Mr. Justice Gould, Mr. Baron Eyre, and Mr. Justice Buller, attended by the Sheriffs of the county, came to the Sessions-house on St Margaret's Hill, in the borough of Southwark, and having taken their seats on the Bench.

The Special Commission and Precept to the Sheriff (under the Great Seal) were read, and all the names of the Great Officers of State, Nobility, and Gentry, who are engrossed in the commission of the peace for the county of Surrey, out of whom the Grand Jury, (composed of the most respectable gentlemen of the county, and of which George Onslow, Esq; & Foreman) were called and sworn. This business over, Lord Chief Justice Loughborough addressed them substan-

tially as follows:

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury,

If you are come here totally strangers to the transactions which have lately passed in this neighbourhood; or if it were possible for any of you, who were not witnesses of them, not to have heard of the devastations that have been committed, the remnants of the flames which have been so lately blazing in so many parts of the metropolis, and which must have presented themselves to you, in your way to this place, will have sufficiently declared the occasion for which you are called together.

His Majesty's paternal care, for the welfare of all his subjects, would not permit him to suffer offences so daring and so enormous to remain longer unexamined, than was legally necessary to convene a jury to enter upon the enquiry.

The Commission under which you are assembled extends only to crimes of High Treason, or of felony, charged upon persons now detained in the common goal of this county, or who shall be detained therein between the present time and the period at which the Commission will expire. It was not thought proper to blend the common business of an assize, and the examination of those offences, to the commission of which the frailty of human nature is but too liable, with crimes of so deep a guilt, and so much above the ordinary pitch of human wickedness, as those which will come under your consideration.

The general circumstances under which those crimes were committed, are of too great and shameful notoriety, to require a minute description; but for your information, gentlemen, whose duty it will be to consider the nature and quality of the charges imputed to such offenders as will be brought before you, it will be necessary to consider the several parts of those charges, and to observe the connection of those parts with the whole, always applying the circumstances to the particular case under consideration.

I therefore think it an essential part of my duty to lay before you, in one general view, a short account of those dangers from which this kingdom has been lately delivered. I use this expression, because it will clearly appear that the mischief devised was—not the destruction of the lives or fortunes of individuals, or of any description of men—no partial evil—but that the blow, which it has been pleased Providence to avert, was aimed at the credit, the government, and the very being and constitution of this state.

The first remarkable circumstance to be attended to, and which naturally demands our notice earliest of any, is a vast concurse of persons assembled in St George's-fields on the ad. of June, called together by a public advertisement (signed in the name of a person, calling himself

the President of an Association) not only inviting many thousands to attend, but appointing their ensigns of distinction, and prescribing the order and distribution of their march in different columns to the place of their destination. Charity induces one to believe, that in such a number, there were many went unwarily and unconsciously of any evil intended; but cruelty in the extreme can scarcely induce any man to doubt, that some there were who foresaw, who intended, and who had practised to accomplish the purposes which ensued.

A very short time disclosed that one of the purposes, which this multitude was collected to effectuate, was to overawe the Legislature, to influence their deliberations, and obtain the alteration of a law, by force and numbers.

A petition was to be presented to the House of Commons, for the repeal of an act, in which the petitioners had no special interest.

His Lordship here addressed the right of the subject to petition. His doctrine upon this head was liberal and manly, his language clear, strong, and emphatical.

To petition for the passing or repeal of any act (said his Lordship) is the undoubted inherent right of every British subject; but, under the name and colour of petitioning, to abuse command, and to dictate to the Legislature, is the annihilation of all order and government. Fatal experience hath shewn the mischief of tumultuous petitioning, in the course of that contest, in the reign of Charles I, which ended in the overthrow of the monarchy, and the destruction of the constitution; and one of the first laws after the restoration of legal government, was a statute passed in the 11th year of Charles II, chapter 5, enacting, That no petition to the King, or either House of Parliament, for alteration of matters established by law in Church or State, (unless the matter thereof be approved by three Justices, or the Grand Jury of the county) shall be signed by more than twenty names, or delivered by more than ten persons.

In opposition to this law the petition in question was signed and delivered by many thousands, and in defiance of principles more ancient and more important than positive regulations upon the subject of petitioning, the desire of that petition was to be effected by the terror of the multitude, that, accompanied it through the streets, clashed, arranged, and distinguished as directed by the advertisement.

How the leaders of that multitude demeaned themselves, what was the conduct of the crowd to the members of both Houses of Parliament, it is not my intention to state; I purpose only to list the things, because at the same time that I point out the general complexion of the transaction, and relate general facts that are unfortunately too public and notorious, I choose to avoid every circumstance that may have a direct and immediate relation to particular persons. My purpose is to inform, not to prejudge or inflame. For this reason I feel myself obliged to pass over in silence all such circumstances as cannot, and as ought not, be treated of or exposed but in stronger language, and in more indignant terms, than I choose at present to employ. Towards the evening, the two Houses of Parliament were released from the state in which they had been held for several hours. The crowd seemed to disperse. Many of the persons so assembled, it is not to be doubted, retired to their dwellings, but some more desperate and active remained to convince the legislature, that the monarchs with which they had invaded the ears of all who met them in the streets, were not friends; that they had not abandoned their purpose, but meant to carry it into full execution. When night fell, the houses of two foreign Ministers, in which with his Majesty, were attacked, and their chapels plundered and set on fire.

If such an outrage had been committed on one of our public Ministers, resident in any of those countries, the most superstitious and bigoted to its established religion, what reproach would it not have cast upon that country? What indignation and abhorrence would not have fully excited in our breasts? Upon this tolerant and enlightened land has that reproach been brought!

Upon the 3d of June there was a seeming quiet; a very memorable circumstance! for sudden tumults when they subside are over. To revive a tumult, evinces something of a settled influence, and something to like design, that it is impossible for the most candid mind not to conceive that there lies at the bottom a preconcerted, settled plan of opposition. Sunday, the next day, a day set apart by the laws of God and man, as a day of rest, and at a day not to be violated even by the labours of honest industry; the broad sunshine, buildings and private houses in Moorfields were attacked and entered, and the furniture deliberately brought out and confounded by bonfires. And all this was done in the view of PATIENT Magistrates!

Some Magistrates, and some individuals had indeed, in the beginning of the disturbance exerted themselves, and several who had been active in the demolition of the Amisfield houses had been committed. On Monday, the mob, who had not been resisted, but had proceeded with a success which had increased their impetuosity, thought it necessary to shew, that the law should not be exercised with impunity by delinquents like themselves. It was the business of Monday to destroy the houses of the Magistrates, and other persons who had been instrumental in apprehending them, but these outrages, great as they were, fell far short of those committed on the Tuesday and Wednesday, which will ever retain a stain on our annals; fresh insults, of the most daring and aggravated nature, were offered to Parliament, and every one who was in London at the time, must remember, that before the appearance of a town taken by storm, every quarter was alarmed; neither age nor sex, nor eminence of station, nor function of character, nor even a humble though houseful obduracy, were any protection against the malevolent fury and destructive rage of the lowest and worst of men.

But it was not against individuals alone, that their operations were now directed. What has ever been in all ages, and in all countries, the last efforts of the most desperate conspirators, was now their object. The jails were attacked, the felons released; men whose lives their crimes had forfeited to the justice of the law—were set loose to join their impious hands in the work.

The city was fired in different parts. The flames were kindled, in the houses most likely to spread the conflagration to distant quarters, at tallow-chandlers, and other places, where the instruments of trade were the premises were sure to afford the largest quantity of combustible matter. And in the midst of this horror and confusion, in order more effectually to prevent the extinguishing of the flames, an attempt to cut off the New River water, and an attack on the credit of the kingdom, by an attempt against the Bank of England, were made: Both these attempts were defeated, providentially defeated, but they were made under circumstances, which evince that they were intended to be effectual, and which increase the satisfaction and the gratitude to Providence, that every man may feel when he recollects the fortunate circumstance of their having been deferred till that stage of the business.

In four days, by the incredible activity of this band of fury parading the streets of the metropolis, with flaming torches, 72 private houses, and four public goals were destroyed, one of them the county goal, and that built in such a manner as to justify the idea, that it was impregnable to an armed force. Religion, the sacred name of religion, and of that purest and most peaceable system of Christianity, the PROTESTANT CHURCH, was made the profane pretext for assaulting the Government, trampling upon the laws of the country, and violating the first great precept of their duty to God and to their neighbour—the pretext only; for there is not, I am sure, in Europe, a man so weak, so unandid, or so unjust to the character of the reformed church, as to believe that any religious motive could, by any perversion of human reason, induce men to attack magistrates, release felons, destroy the source of public credit, and lay in ashes the capital of the PROTESTANT FAITH!

I have now related to you the rise and progress of that calamity from which, by the blessing of Providence upon his Majesty's efforts for our preservation, this kingdom hath been delivered—a situation unparalleled in the history of our country—no comparison ever having had a more desperate and more fatal intention. It now remains to state to you what parts of this subject will more directly call for your attention; and as it is evident from what I have said, that among the number of persons whose cases will be submitted to your consideration, there will be some who are accused with the guilt of High Treason, it will be necessary and proper to state the law with respect to those species of Treason, under which some of the cases may probably fall. There are two species of Treason applicable. The aiming or compassing the death of our sovereign Lord the King, is High Treason. To levy war against the King within the realm, is also High Treason.

The first, that of compassing the death of the King, must be demonstrated by some overt act, as the means to effect the purpose of the heart; the last, of laying war, is an overt act of the species of Treas-

on, but it is also a distinct species of treason. And as the present occasion calls more immediately for it, I must state to you more fully in what that treason may consist.

Last peculiarly happy that I am enabled to state the law on the subject, not from any reasonings or deductions of my own, which are liable to error; and in which a change, or inaccuracy of expression, might be productive of much mischief, but from the first authority, from which my mouth only will be employed in pronouncing the law, I shall state it to you in the words of that great, able, and learned Judge, Mr Justice Foster, that true friend to the liberties of his country.

“Every infraction which in judgment of law is intended against the person of the King, be it to dethrone or implore him, or to oblige him to alter his measures of government, or to renew evil counsels from about him—these risings all amount to levying war within the statute; whether attended with the pomp and circumstances of an open war or not. And every conspiracy to levy war for these purposes, though not Treason within the clause of levying war, is yet an overt act within the other clause of compassing the King's death.

“In revolts in order to throw down all inclosures, to alter the established law, or change religion, to enhance the price of all labour, or to open all prisons—all risings in order to effect these innovations of a public and a general armed force, are, in construction of law, High Treason, within the clause of levying war. For, though they are not levelled at the person of the King, they are against his Royal Majesty; and, besides, they have a direct tendency to dissolve all the bonds of society, and to destroy all property and all government, by numbers and an armed force. Insurrections likewise for redressing national grievances, or for the expulsion of foreigners in general, or indeed of any single nation living here under the protection of the King, or for the reformation of real or imaginary evils of a public nature, and in which the insurgents have no special interest—risings to effect these ends by force and numbers, are, by construction of law, within the clause of levying war; for they are levelled at the King's Crown and royal dignity.”

In order fully to explain this, it will be only necessary to call, repeat, and enforce the several passages in Mr Justice Foster, relative to this subject. It may occur, that in several places mention is made of an armed force. In the very same chapter, from which I have read an extract, the learned Judge mentions two remarkable cases in the latter end of the reign of Queen Anne.

“In the cases of Damare and Purchase, which are the last printed cases which have come in judgment on the point of constituting levying war, there was nothing given in evidence of the usual pageantry of war, no military weapons, no banners or drums, nor any regular constitution previous to the rising; and yet the want of these circumstances weighed nothing with the court, though the prisoners could insist much on that matter. The number of the insurgents supplied the want of military weapons; and they were provided with axes, clubs, and other tools of the like nature; proper for the mischief they intended to effect.”

It is remarkable, that the men who were the leaders, or set on as part of that mob, likewise assembled under the pretence of religion, and the false and wicked cry was, that the Church of England was in danger, on account of the just and humane indulgence, which, from the happy period of the Revolution, had been granted to Dissenters.

Upon the trial of Damare, the cases referred to before, were cited to the bar, and all the judges present were of opinion, that the prisoner was guilty of high treason charged upon him in the indictment. For here was a rising with an avowed intention to demolish all meeting-houses in general; and this intent they carried into execution as far as they were able. If the meeting-houses of Protestant dissenters had been erected and supported in defiance of all law, a rising in order to destroy such houses in general would have failed under the rule laid down in Keeling with regard to the demolishing all bawdy-houses. But since the meeting-houses of Protestant dissenters are by the Toleration-act taken under the protection of the law, the insurrection in the present case was to be considered as a public declaration by the mob to the world, that act, and an attempt to render it ineffectual by numbers and open force.”

The objects of their attack were the meeting-houses of the Dissenters; they were considered by the Judges to have declared themselves against the act by which the indulgences were granted, and as attempting to render it ineffectual by numbers and open force, and on that ground Mr Justice Foster declares the judgment to be proper; all the judges concurred in it at the time; it has been respected by posterity, and its principal is necessary for the preservation of that constitution, which we cannot but have felt the value of, in that moment, when we have seen it threatened with, and in imminent danger of, immediate dissolution.

The calendar points out a number of prisoners who may be indicted (as appears from their commitments) for burning or pulling down, or beginning to set fire to, and pull down, the King's Bench prison, the House of Correction, and nine dwelling-houses within the county; others may be charged with breaking open the goals, and releasing the prisoners; others again may be charged with extorting money from individuals under terror of the mob, which is clearly and incontrovertibly a robbery. As some of you, Gentlemen, are by your professions, and all of you undoubtedly, from your rank and station, acquainted with the ordinary administration of criminal justice, it is unnecessary for me to enlarge on the subject of these felonies.

Burning a house, or out-house, being a parcel of a dwelling-house, though not contiguous, nor under the same roof, was a felony at the Common Law; and by statute the benefit of clergy was taken away.

To set fire to any house, or out-house, though it is not burnt, is made a capital felony, by 9th Geo. I. c. 22. And by statute 1st Geo. I. c. 22, called the Riot Act, the offence of beginning to pull down buildings, by twelve or more persons, is made a capital felony; and, having mentioned the Riot Act, let me say a few words upon it.

The two cases which I have stated were very near this period, and the same pernicious principle which had been infilled into the minds of the lowest orders of the people, were kept alive by the arts of faction.

It is not less true than remarkable, that the same seditious spirit which had artfully been instilled into the people in the latter end of Queen Anne's time had been continued to this time, (the Ascension) and what a few years before had been infilled a Protestant nobility, was now a mob trained, excited, and actually employed to defeat the Protestant succession. In every snug-house, in every dark alley, and lurking corner of sedition in this great town, artful and designing men were engaged in exciting this mob to the destruction of the constitution; and therefore this act was framed to make the beginning of mischief dangerous to the perpetrators of it. To begin to pull down any place of religious worship, certified by the act of Toleration, or any dwelling-house or out-house, was made a capital felony. And any persons, to the number of twelve or more, unlawfully, riotously

Of all the offences you are to enquire, and the representations make.

The character and esteem in which the gentlemen I have now the honour of addressing are fully held by their country, render any admonition from me, on the subject of your duty, superfluous; in you it has long placed a confidence, nor will it, I am persuaded, on this occasion, have reason to repent it.

I have to remind you, that it is your duty only to enquire, whether the party accused is charged with such probable circumstances as to justify you in sending him to another jury, who are appointed by law to hear the evidence on high tides, apt to say, whether the person charged be guilty or not of the crime imputed to him in the instrument; and if, upon such trial, any advantage can be derived from the nicety or caution of the law, or any favorable circumstances appear, it will be as much the inclination, as it is the duty of the learned and reverend Judges, with whom I have the honour of being in commission, to state such circumstances.

And if the laws declare them guilty, the offenders may still have recourse to that fountain of mercy, the Royal breast, where justice is always tempered with clemency.

Such is the inestimable blessing of a Government founded on law, that it extends its benefits to all alike, to the guilty and the innocent; to the latter, the law is a protection and a safeguard; to the former it is not a protection, but it may be considered as a house of refuge; indeed there cannot be a greater proof of the excellency of that constitution, than by administering its benefits to all men impartially.

Having concluded his speech, his Lordship told the Grand Jury, that the Court would not proceed to try any of the rioters that day; but would sit again in the afternoon to receive the bills which they might find against that time.

From the London Papers, July 11.

Madrid, June 21. Don Emanuel Gonzalez, Sub-lieutenant of the second battalion of the regiment of Spanish infantry, arrived at Aranjuez, 15th inst. with dispatches from Camp Marshal Don Bernard de Galvez, Governor of Louisiana, containing agreeable news of the surrender of the fort Mobile to his Majesty's arms on the 14th of March last. The following is the substance of Don Joseph Galvez's letter to the Secretary of State for the department of the Indies:

"Sir, I have the satisfaction to inform you, that on the 14th of this month, after four days open entrenchment, the castle of Mobile, with a garrison of 300 men, 35 cannon, and eight mortars, surrendered to the King's troops.

"This capture cost us more men and time than we had imagined, as well on account of the advantageous situation of the fort, as that for four months past the English have fortified it considerably, having made the parapets seven feet thicker than they were at the time they were in possession of the French. The resistance was vigorous; and what added to the merit of this enterprise, it was performed by troops who were fatigued, naked, and just escaped from shipwreck; which is a circumstance that deserves to be represented to his Majesty.

"A report having been spread at Pensacola, that we had been shipwrecked, and lost 700 men, General Campbell resolved to attack us by land, with the greatest part of his forces, and to decide the fate of the whole province, for which purpose he arrived at within nine leagues of our camp with 1000 men, and his van guard was in sight before our entrenchment was opened, because the greatest part of our boats having been lost, those which remained were scarcely sufficient for bringing us provisions, and the transport of the ammunition was carried on very slowly.

"I pray your Excellency to consider our situation; on the point of a want of provision, with very little ammunition, 1000 men in sight of us, 300 in the fort, making in the whole 1400 men, a number equal to ours, and on their side the protection of the country and the fort. This disagreeable situation did not abate the courage of our troops;

on the contrary, necessity gave them fresh courage, they carried on the works of the entrenchment, erected a battery, attacked the fort; and it surrendered in sight of the van guard of the enemy and of Gen. Campbell, who contented himself with looking at us for eight days, and witnessing the valour and constancy of our troops; after which, having red his resolution, he raised his camp, and returned to Pensacola with his army. One of our detachments took a train and 20 soldiers of his rear guard.

(Signed) BERNARDO DE GALVEZ."

Mobile, March 20, 1780.

L O N D O N.

The gentleman who was lately Secretary to the Spanish Ambassador, is said to be at this time in London at the Portuguese Ambassador's. This circumstance, with Mr Cumberbatch's being at Lisbon, give an appearance of some probability to the report, that a negotiation for peace is on foot. Yesterday some dispatches arrived at the Admiralty from Admiral Geary, informing the Lords Commissioners, that having seen any squadron of the enemy in the course of cruise, his intentions were to return, with his fleet, as far as possible to Torbay to victual and water.

Extract of a letter from an English cutter, off Brest, July 3.

This morning we stood close in with Brest, count 26 sail of the line, four supposed to be 50 guns each, frigates, and about 20 other small vessels of war. At noon for our own fleet, and spoke the Admiral all 1; the enemy must have perceived us, although they did attempt to chase."

Extract of a letter received yesterday morning directly from Paris.

"Tis reported at Versailles, that the Virginians have assumed Congressional authority, set up the English royal standard, confined several of the principal gentlemen attached to Congress, and petitioned to be under the King's protection."

Another account says, "The loyalists of Virginia have told the Governor and Council appointed by Congress, to take up arms in defence of King George, and wrote to General, for pardon, assistance, and protection."

This morning the following rioters were brought from Brest, and executed pursuant to their sentence.

William Pateman, for affixing in demolishing the house Mr. Charlton, in Coleman-street. He was executed on a scaffold erected in the middle of the same street, and was beheaded.

William Brown, for robbing Mr Carter Daking in Bishopsgate, was executed near the place where the robbery committed.

William Macdonald, Mary Roberts, and Charlotte Garrison, convicted of pulling down the house of Mr. Leberty in Catherine-street, were executed on that part of Tower-hill the said land.

The two Sheriffs, the Under-Sheriff, the City Marshals, great number of Constables, and the gentlemen of the London Association, attended the executions; and notwithstanding

standing the great concourse of people assembled, every thing was quiet, and the whole peacefully conducted.

L D I N B U R G H.

Extract of letter from London, July 12.

"The astonishing number of people who were this day assembled at the various places destined for the execution of the unhappy culprits, and the regular and peaceable manner in which they conducted themselves, leave us not a possible doubt that the turbulent spirit of the infatuated people who called themselves *Revolutionists* is totally subdied. The awful solemnity too, which was very judiciously observed at the respective places of their execution, appeared to have a very good effect on the minds of the spectators. The cars in which the prisoners were conveyed were covered with black, the gallows was also hung with black, and was many feet higher than that which is used on ordinary occasions. In fine, the whole appearance was the most awful and the most solemn ever remembered on any occasion.

"The business that was this day transacted at St. Margaret's Hill was very trifling. The Commission is likely to continue many days, from the great number of prisoners that are to be tried. It is still uncertain when Lord George Gordon's trial will come on, as he is not named in the calendar."

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, July 6.

"An attempt formed to burn the enemy's ships in the road of Gibraltar has unfortunately miscarried. Seven vessels were fitted out as fire-ships, and failed in the night between the 27th and 28th instant, for the above purpose, but they set fire to their preparations; when they were above three miles from the ships they intended to burn."

Thursday night was married there: Mr. James Walker, writer to the signs, to Miss Jean Hay, daughter of the late Richard Newton of Newton, Esq.

This forenoon James Pearson, a boy about eleven years of age, son to a mason of the same name, searching for a swallow's nest in the bank of a quarry opposite to Lockhead, in which there was water, the bank gave way, and the poor boy was unfortunately drowned.

On Wednesday the 12th instant, a young man went into the great canal a little west of Falkirk to bathe, and was unfortunately drowned. His body was immediately got out, but though every means was used for the restoration of life, they all proved abortive.

The fleet for the West Indies (consisting of 104 sail) which sailed from Cork on the 14th of April last, arrived safe at Barbadoes on the 26th of May.

The Mary, King near, from Memel for Clyde, was taken on the 12th instant, by the Black-Prince's privateer of Boston, off Macarthur's Head; May, and ranlonged for 500 l. Captain King near was informed the privateer had 22 ransoms on board. This privateer mounts 18 six-pounders, 2 nine-pounders, and 32 swivels; she has 120 men on board, five of whom are Americans, six foreigners, and the remainder English and Irish. The commander's name is Edward Master.

The Endeavour, Kean, from Christiania for Clyde, was also taken and ransomed by the above privateer, off Ghia.

On Friday last, Matthew Duncan, pilot, was killed by the bursting of a swivel gun fired on board a vessel on a party of pleasure from Greenock.

Wednesday, being Midsummer Fair, held at Glasgow, there was but a very small show of horses, owing (it is supposed) to Ayr fair being on the same day; and most of them being of the drayton kind, there was little demand.

The forgery for which David Reid is turned over to the Court of Justiciary, was upon the Bank of Scotland, and not the Royal Bank, as mentioned in our last by mistake.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, July 8.

"The House of Commons will meet this day, pursuant to adjournment.

Yesterday four Welsh sloops were captured within six leagues of Howth, by a schooner of four guns and twelve swivels, and a cutter of 20 guns in company; two of the vessels were ransomed, one for 60, and the other for 100 guineas."

Extract of a letter from Girvan, July 12.

"I have heard, from the best authority, that there has been an engagement betwixt the Boston frigate and a French vessel, betwixt whom there were exchanged one hundred and fifty shot, when the French vessel struck to the Boston on Sunday evening last. The engagement happened on the coast of Ireland."

Extract of a letter from Orkney, June 30.

"The sloop James, Archibald Rendall late master, which lost her rudder in a storm in April last, on her passage from Berneray, and was deserted by the crew, is now drove on shore on the north west coast of Shetland. The sloop is an entire wreck; but the cargo, which consisted of deals, &c. is mostly saved.

"A boat, with four young lads, on Saturday last, crossing from Barrow to Holm, was overset by a sudden squall of wind; by which melancholy accident they all perished.

"This morning failed from Stromness the Hudson's Bay fleet for Hudson's Bay, under convoy of the Garland frigate, and the Ranger cutter."

Theatre-Royal, July 15.

Mr Lewis was received on Thursday last, in the character of Ranger, with great applause.—On Monday, the STRATEGEM; Archer, Mr Lewis: With FORTUNATUS. —The celebrated Comedy of the BELLE STRATEGEM (by permission of the Author) will be acted on Tuesday next: The principal parts by Mr Lewis, Mr Woods, Mr Cummings, Mr Bailey, Mr Chaloner, Mr Lane, Mr Ingham; Mrs Ingham, Miss Mills, Mrs Woods, and Mrs Jackson.—Mr Lewis will perform Charles, in the SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL, in a few days; Lady Teazle, Mrs Jackson.

R A C E - W E E K.

On Tuesday the 18th, and Thursday the 20th instant, there will be ASSEMBLIES, beginning at Seven o'clock in the evening.

Tickets to be had at Mr Richardson's shop in the Exchange, and at Mr Spanker's (late Mr Mercer's) shop, opposite to the Tron Church.

To the Printer of the Calcutta Almanac.

S I R.

LAST night I observed in your paper a word of two in Latin upon your new Insinuatio. Pray, is it already built, or is it only founded? The learned author seems not to know the difference between *construere* and *fundere*. The genius for insinuations appears to be upon the decline, and the reason is obvious, when there is to change a blunder in two Latin words.

Liberton, 13th July 1780.

A SCHOOLMASTER.

The length of Lord Loughborough's speech, which we wished to give our readers as full as possible, has necessarily obliged us to delay the insertion of many favours from correspondents, articles of intelligence, and advertisements.

The Governor and Directors of the British Society appointed a Concert of SELECT MUSIC to be performed at St. Cecilia's Hall, on Friday next the 21st instant.

The Members will be pleased to send to the usual place, on Thursday, for the Ladies Tickets, particular ones being ordered for that night. It is required that the Ladies will return the Tickets at present in circulation.

Such Stranger Gentlemen as wish to be admitted, will be pleased to put their names in the list, as usual.

Mr MACINTOSH'S CONCERT.

St. MARY'S CHAPEL, Niddry's Wynd.

On MONDAY next, the 17th July, will be performed,

Mr MINTOSH'S CONCERT

Vocal and Instrumental Music.

The vocal Parts by Signor CORRI and Mrs. PUPPO.

In Act I. Song "Water pasted from the Sea,"—by Sig. Corri.

In Act II. The favourite Song, from the Opera of Alcina, composed by

Mr Handel, to be sung by Sig. Corri.

In Act III. The famous Song of "Ombra-Cara," in the Opera of Rinaldo, composed by Mr. Houdell. Also, several favo-

rite SCOTS SONGS, by Mrs Poppo.

To begin precisely at Six o'clock in the evening.

Tickets to be had of Mr McIntosh, at his house, Balfour's close; at the Music-shops; and at Balfour's, the Exchange, and Prince's Street. Concert-houses. Price 3s.

For the better entertainment of the Nobility and Gentry during the Race-week.

IT is proposed there shall be SIX MORNING CONCERTS at Pool's room, Prince's Street, under the direction of Miss. Tenducci, Poppo, and Corri.

The Subscription for the Six Concerts One Guinea, admittance to non subscribers Four Shillings each time.

The hour of beginning will be regulated by the race, proper notice of which will be given from time to time.

Subscriptions taken in at Mr Pool's, Mrs Finch's, and at Mr Poppo's New Street Canongate.

N. B. Monday and Tuesday's Concerts will be after the Races.

S O U N D L I S T, by Mr WALTER WOOD.

PASSED.

June 20. The Adriana of Leith, Crawford, from Rotterdam for Pet.

21. Berthe, of and from Leith, Sands, for ditto with ballast.

Wallace and Gardyne, of and for Arbroath, Garry, from Riga, Robert, of and from Bo-neck, Kay, from Copenhagen, with coal.

22. Sultan, of and for Aberdeen, Cruden, from Dantzig with flour.

Littlejohn, of and for ditto, Law, from ditto with flour.

Jacob, of and for Campbeltown, Clyde, from ditto with flour.

Industry, of and for Aberdeen, Marr, from ditto with flour.

Concord, of and for Dundee, Nith, from Riga, with flour.

Mary of Perth, Sym, from Bo-nass for Copenhagen, with coal.

44. Peggy, of and from Dundee, Kid, for Peterburgh in ballast.

Hercules, of and for ditto, Cess, from Riga, with flour.

Lady Mary, of and for Alloa, Nicol, from Memel, with ballast.

25. The Diligence of Bo-nass, Comb, from Hull for Peterburgh.

26. Europa, of and from Leven, Young, for Memel, in ballast.

27. Peggy and Betty, of and from Cowes, Ruffell, for Peterburgh.

Elizabeth and Nancy, of and from ditto, Wilton, for ditto.

Afared the Lizard frigate from a cruise, to convoy the trade ships, also the Chatham of 50 guns, and the Camel of 22 guns, with the trade from England.

ELGIN, June 27. 1780. Wind N. N. W.

C U S T O M - H O U S E, G A R L O G H.

ARRIVED.

July 10. The Prince Royal, Captain Leslie, from a cruise.

12. Mary, Kinnear, from Memel, with flour and oil.

Endearour, Keen, from Norway, with deals.

Peggy, Campbell, from Sligo, with goods for Port Glasgow.

SAILED.

July 10. William, Smith, for Newfoundland, with goods.

12. William, Laird, for the Isles, fishing.

Betty, Brown, for Belfast, with coals.

13. May, Martin, for Cork, with tobacco.

TO be SOLD, by private sale, for the remaining years yet to run of the tacks thereof,

THE NURSERY lying at the west end of the town of Dundee, consisting of about nine acres, with the Nursery Goods therein. This Nursery is at present in the completest order, well furnished with every species of plants fit for sale, lies in a country where improvements are at present carried on to a very great extent, and no other public nursery is in the country; and, by its vicinity to Dundee, has the opportunity of water carriage to any distance.—The sales at this nursery for some years past, have been considerable.

Any person inclining to make a purchase, upon applying to James Anderson writer in Dundee, will be shown the ground, and informed of the terms and other particulars necessary.

Nursery goods to be sold as usual for this season.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the British Coffee-house, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 4th of August 1780, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon;

That Large and Commodious DWELLING-HOUSE which belonged to the deceased John Chalmers, writer to the signet, presently possessed by his widow, being the second storey above the ground-storey of Campbell's Land, Meal-market Stairs, consisting of six good fire rooms, besides closets, kitchen, and cellar. The house is exceeding well finished, of easy access both from the Parliament Square and Cowgate, and free of smoke and vermin of all kinds. From its vicinity to the Parliament House and Sheriff Court, it is particularly well situated for people who do business there. To be seen every forenoon betwixt and the day of sale. As this house is promptorily to be sold, the upset-price will be very low.

The articles of roup and progress of writs are in the hands of Alexander Wight writer, Carrubber's Close; to whom, or Mrs Chalmers, any person inclining to purchase by private bargain may apply before the day of sale.

To be LET, for such a number of years as may be agreed upon, and entered to immediately, or at Martinmas next,

THE MANSION-HOUSE of PITCAIRLY, with Garden, Office-houses, Farm-steading, and about 150 acres of ground, all inclosed and subdivided, lying within a mile of the port of Newburgh, in the parish thereof, and shire of Fife. The house is large and commodious; the ground-storey consisting of a kitchen, scullery, laundry, servants hall, two rooms for servants, milk-house, and three vaulted cellars; and the second storey consisting of a dining-room, 30 feet by 21, drawing-room 24 by 16, with thirteen bed-rooms in that and the third storey, besides dressing-rooms, closets, and other conveniences.—The offices are new and convenient, and situated at a small distance from the house.—The inclosures, which have been long in the natural possession of the proprietor, are mostly in grass, and are all in excellent order; are well watered, and have good shades.—The farm-steading is at a proper distance from the house, and is very complete.—If the farm is thought too large, a smaller quantity of ground may be let along with the house.

The premises are situated in a good neighbourhood, in the midst of a time sporting country, and near several market-towns.

The house will be let furnished or unfurnished; or, if the lessee inclines, he may have all, or any part of the furniture at a valuation.

As also to be LET, and entered to immediately, or at Martinmas 1780, The Farm of EASTER LOMBENNY, which is of a good black soil, of large extent, and lies within a short mile of the port of Newburgh.

Proposals may be made to the proprietor, at the house of Pitcairly, by Falkland, or to James Thomson writer to the signet, Edinburgh.

To be LET, and entered to at Whitunday next, for nineteen years and a lifetime;

THE Farm of NETHER HOUDEN, lying in the parish of Channelkirk, upon the same terms as possessed by the deceased Alexander Anderson.—The tack to be seen in the hands of John Hay, younger of Hopes, near Haddington, or James Anderson at Nether Houden.

If not let upon these terms, the farm will be let by public roup, at Boghall, upon the 28th October next, betwixt eleven and twelve o'clock forenoon.

For particulars, enquire at the toll-bar, at James Henderson of Blairs residing in the neighbourhood, or James Wyke vintner at Falkirk.

GRASS GROUNDS TO LET.

THE Farms of CARSEBROCK, HOLLINGS, and DARBNOG, lying upon the east and north sides of the high road leading from Falkirk, and midway betwixt them, to be let jointly or severally for this season for grazing; the lands of Carsebrook till Martinmas next, and the lands of Hollings and Darnbog till the first of April next.—These lands lie very commodious for cattle going to and from the fairs.—Carsebrook is a rich meadow soil; and Hollings and Darnbog are fit for winter pasture, affording plenty of shelter for cattle.—There will be a considerable quantity of Hay upon the ground, to be sold at a reasonable rate, for the convenience of the tenant.

For particulars, enquire at the toll-bar, at James Henderson of Blairs residing in the neighbourhood, or James Wyke vintner at Falkirk.

LANDS in L. ANARKSHIRE.

TO be SOLD, The Lands of LAINSHAW, in the parish of Carluke, and shire of Lanark, consisting of about 140 acres, mostly inclosed with hedge and ditch, and thousands of thriving planting: the whole are in the natural possession of the proprietor.

On the lands are a new-built house and offices, that will accommodate a private gentleman's family. There are fresh water springs through the whole grounds, and plenty of lime close by them; also plenty of coal, for 3d. the load, within a mile of the lands.

The lands are pleasantly situated, having a view of the Strath of the Clyde for many miles. They lie 4 miles from Lanark, to from Hamilton, 20 from Glasgow, and 30 from Edinburgh; and from their situation have many advantages.—A fly or stage goes from Lanark every Tuesday, and returns to Edinburgh on Wednesday; a carrier goes to Edinburgh every week, to Glasgow twice a week, to Lanark every day. The post from Edinburgh, Glasgow, &c. arrives at, and departs from Lanark three times a week;—Bread, ale, mutton, lamb, &c. are always at Carluke in their seafons, and as cheap as any where in Scotland; and the new turnpike-road betwixt Glasgow and Lanark passes the gate.

The title-deeds, which are clear, may be seen by applying to Robert Trotter writer to the signet, who, or the proprietor at Lainshaw, will give any further information which may be wanted.

SALE of LANDS in Mid-Lothian and Peebles-Shire.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 9th day of August next, between the hours of four and six afternoon;

The Lands of NEWHALL and CARLOPS, with the coal and lime on these lands, lying contiguous within the parishes of Penicuik and Linton, along the side of the turnpike-road leading from Edinburgh to Linton, and twelve miles from Edinburgh.

The free rent of the lands of Newhall is about 280 l. Sterling, without including the lawn about the house, garden, dens, and plantations, which are extensive. On Newhall there is a good mansion-house, and water brought into it with lead pipes, and a cistern at the house, a new built court of offices. It is pleasantly situated on a fine troutng river, and the plantations are in a thriving condition, and very valuable.

The free rent of the lands of Carlops, including the rent of the coal and lime on both, is 347 l. 13 s. 3 d. Sterling.

They lie contiguous to Newhall. The farm-houses on both are newly built, and in good condition. The lands of Newhall hold of the Crown, and afford a freehold qualification in the county of Mid-Lothian. The lands of Carlops hold of a subject superior.

The title-deeds, tacks of the farms, and articles of sale may be seen in the hands of James Keay writer in Edinburgh; and William Ramage at Nine-mile-burn will show the grounds.

James Horne, writer in Edinburgh, will satisfy as to the title-deeds, show a plan of the estate, and has powers to conclude with a purchaser; and Mr Donald Macleod, sheriff-substitute of Caithness, at Murkle, can also inform as to further particulars.

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